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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO. **INFORMATION REPORT**

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR (Kalinin Oblast)

DATE DISTR. 28 Apr. 1950

SUBJECT Tsaritsino Radio Station

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE 25X1C

ACQUIRED NO. OF ENCLS. 1
(LISTED BELOW)DATE OF
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SUPPLEMENT TO
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1. The military radio station was about 2 to 2½ km southeast of Tsaritsino (37°40' E/55°37' N), Moscow Oblast, southwest of a highway presumably leading to Kolomna (38°47' E/55°5' N) (see attached sketch). It was known by the name of "Central Radio Station Tsaritsino".
2. The installations of the station extend over several kilometers in a wooded area. There is a conspicuous grain silo surrounded by several small buildings on a hill about 1 km west of the barracks block.
3. Data on the growth of the installation: From the existence of a block of rather old wooden cantonment buildings it was inferred that a radio station existed there before 1945. The expansion work must have started soon after 1945. All the important buildings were completed or nearing completion in the fall of 1948. The expansion work seemed to comprise everything required for the quartering of an entire signal communications regiment with the pertinent technical installations. The school building and the installations erected in its vicinity, including a pumping station were also newly constructed. the installation was not completed before the summer of 1949.
4. The installation covered 2½ x 1½ km.
5. The construction work on and the operations of the radio station were supervised by Soviet Army officers.
6. The most important objects of the installation were:
 - a. The barracks and the headquarters building
 - b. Boilerhouse, garage, and workshop
 - c. Pumping station
 - d. Officers' billets
 - e. Radio school, engine house, and workshops

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Class. Changed To: TS S/C	
Auth.: HR 70-2	
Date: <u>6 June 78</u>	By: <u>D27</u>

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f. Antenna system.

The barracks and the headquarters building, composed of a new and an old section, were on both sides of a specially constructed approach road from Tsaritsino. The fenced-in old barracks area was recognizable from its old water tower and wooden buildings. The new barracks had a solid headquarters building about 80 x 24 meters and two single-story brick buildings, about 40 x 24 meters, and two more such barracks buildings were completed in the summer of 1949.

- g. Boilerhouse, garage, and workshop were in two smaller buildings; the boilerhouse was equipped with a rather high sheet metal funnel.
 - h. The pumping station was put into operation in 1948.
 - i. Up to November 1948, the radio station was housed in a medium sized building at the end of the approach road. Apparently this was only a temporary arrangement since the proper transmitting station was under construction in the vicinity of the new school building.
 - j. The officers' billets consisted of small one-family houses. Some of the officers were billeted in private houses.
 - k. The radio school was a single-story building about 60 x 24 meters. It had numerous modern classrooms. A small workshop was near the school. The engine house was still empty in November 1948.
 - l. A large number of masts, 35 and 32 meters high, was erected in the wooded area west and north of the school.
- 7. The installation was estimated to be occupied by about one regiment.
 - 8. The construction work was done by a Soviet construction battalion of about 500 men, about two dozen Soviet technical personnel in addition to 250 German PWs.
 - 9. The installation was strictly guarded by Soviet soldiers.

25X1A ☐ Comment:

The military radio station near Tsaritsino seems to be a command radio station of the Soviet Army. The large school buildings and the technical workshops indicate that the installation also serves for training army soldiers in signal communication techniques. The many new officers' houses may also be in connection with a signal school. The comprehensive and credible report confirmed previous information on the same object.

1 Annex: Blueprint, Radio Station of Tsaritsino.

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